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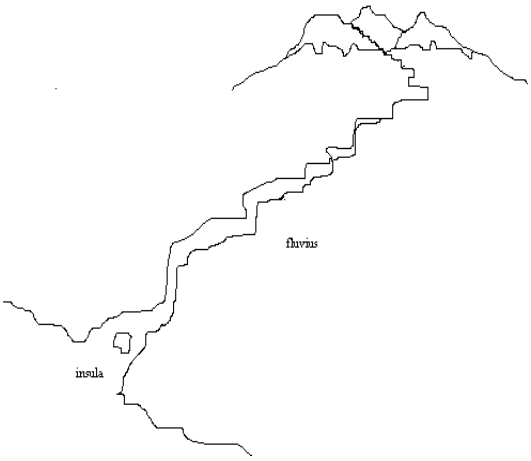
GRAMMATICAE EXPLICATIŌNES LATĪNAE
capitulum II

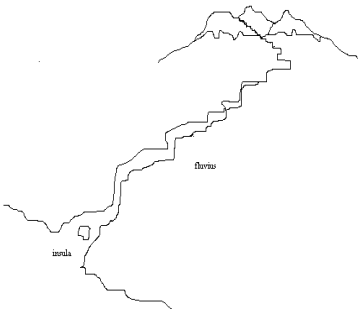
	numerus singulāris	numerus plurālis
casus nominatīvus	fluvi**us**	fluvi**ī**
casus genitīvus	fluvi**ī**	fluvi**ōrum**
casus ablatīvus	fluvi**ō**	.....

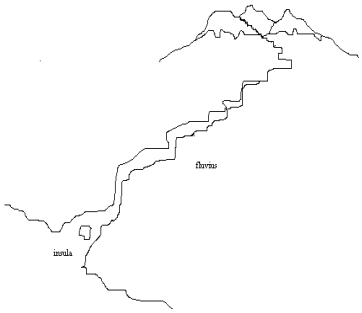
usus:

casū nominatīvō singularī: fluvi**us** est magn**us**



casū genitīvō singulārī: insula fluvi**ī** est parva





casū nominatīvō plurālī: fluvi**ī** sunt magn**ī**.
casū genetīvō plurālī: insulae fluvi**ōrum** sunt parvae.

casū ablatīvō: in fluvi**ō** est insula.

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nota bene:

1. fluvius **et** insula = fluvius insula**que**

2. fluvius est magnus. insula est parva. ubi est insula parva? …. in fluvi**ō** magn**ō** est insula parva.

	numerus singulāris	numerus plurālis
casus nominatīvus	lib**er**	librī
casus genitīvus	librī	libr**ōrum**
casus ablatīvus	libr**ō**	……

usus:

casū nominatīvō singulārī: lib**er** est magnus:

casū nominatīvō plurālī: librī sunt magnī:

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casū genitīvō singulārī: in paginā libr**ī** sunt multa vocabula et multae litterae:

casū genitīvō plurālī: numerus libr**ōrum** est magnus!

casū ablatīvō singulārī: in libr**ō** sunt multae paginae:

nota bene:

- in paginā libr**ī** sunt multa vocabula **et** multae litterae
- in paginā libr**ī** sunt multa vocabula multae**que** litterae
- num numerus libr**ōrum** parvus est?
- numerus libr**ōrum** non est parvus, sed magnus!
- suntne multae paginae in libr**ō**?
- in libr**ō** sunt multae paginae.

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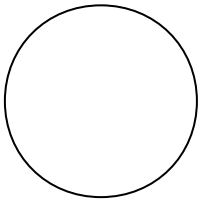
GRAMMATICAE EXPLICATIŌNES LATĪNAE
capitulum II

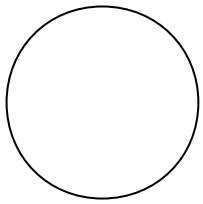
- num paucae paginae sunt in librō magnō?
- in librō magnō non paucae, sed multae paginae sunt.

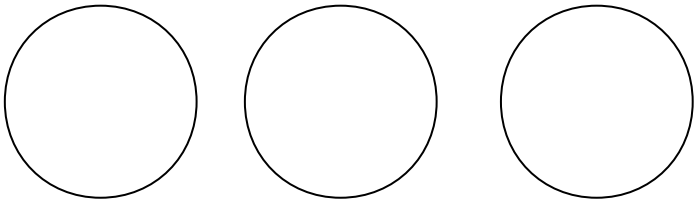
	numerus singulāris	numerus plurālis
casus nominatīvus	circul**us**	circul**ī**
casus genitīvus	circul**ī**	circul**ōrum**
casus ablatīvus	circul**ō**	……

usus:

circul**us** est magnus: 

circulus parvus:

circulus magnus: 

circul**ī** sunt magnī: 

punctum est parvum: •

punctum parvum: •

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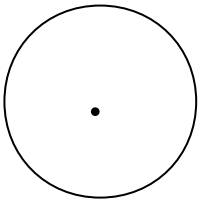
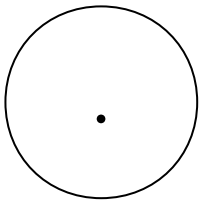
capitulum II

punctum magnum: ●

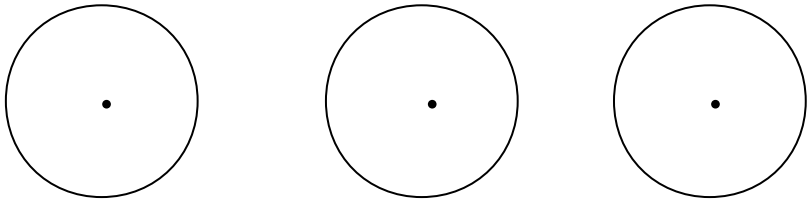
punctum est in circul**ō**:



punctum circul**ī** est parvum:



puncta circul**ōrum** sunt parva:



nota bene:

1. - punctum **et** circulus = punctum circulus**que**
2. **-** estne punctum circul**ī** parvum? – punctum circul**ī** parvum est.
3. **–** num circul**ī** punctum magnum est? – punctum circul**ī** non est magnum, sed parvum.

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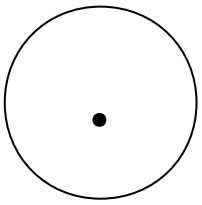
GRAMMATICAE EXPLICATIŌNES LATĪNAE
capitulum II



punctum circul**ī** est magnum!

nota bene:

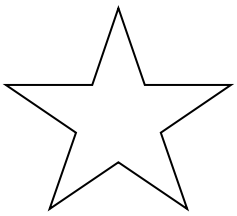
4. - circulus **et** punctum = circulus punctum**que**
5. - estne punctum circul**ī** magnum? – punctum circul**ī** magnum est.
6. – num circul**ī** punctum parvum est? – punctum circul**ī** non est parvum, sed magnum.

	numerō **singulārī**	numerō **plurālī**
Nominatīvus	stell**a**	stell**ae**
Genitīvus	stell**ae**	stell**ārum**
Ablatīvus	in stell**ā**	…

stell**a** lucet

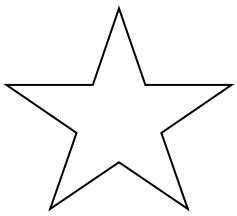
stell**ae** lucent

stell**a** parv**a**



stell**a** magn**a**

stell**a** parv**a** est



stell**a** magn**a** est

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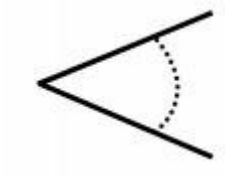
GRAMMATICAE EXPLICATIŌNES LATĪNAE
capitulum II



angulus acūtus

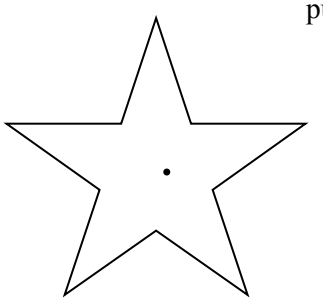
angulus stell**ae** acūtus est

angulī stell**ae** acūtī sunt

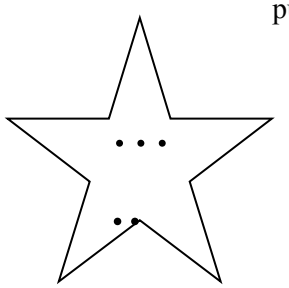
angulus stell**ae** acūtus est

angulī stell**ārum** acūtī sunt

punctum est in stell**ā**



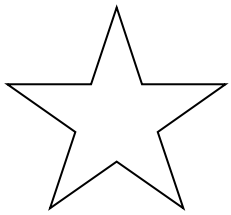
puncta sunt in stell**ā**



punctum stell**ae** parvum est

puncta stell**ae** sunt parva

forma stell**ae**



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in caelō nocturnō **sunt** mult**ae** stell**ae**!

numerus stell**ārum** est magnus!

	numerō **singulārī**	numerō **plurālī**
nominatīvus	vocabul**um**	vocabul**a**
genitīvus	vocabul**ī**	vocabul**ōrum**
ablatīvus	in vocabul**ō**	…

usus:

- *insula* est vocabul**um**. et *oppidum* vocabul**um** est. *fluvius* quoque vocabul**um** est.
- *insula, oppidum, fluvius, et, num, sed, quoque, non, circulus* sunt vocabul**a**.
- prima littera vocabul**ī** ***i****nsula* est ***i***.
- secunda littera vocabul**ī** *i****n****sula* est ***n***.
- tertia littera vocabul**ī** *in****s****ula* est ***s***.
- in vocabul**ō** *insula* sunt sex litterae ***i n s u l a***
  1 2 3 4 5 6

- in paginā librī numerus vocabul**ōrum** est magnus!

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- ***M**arcus, **Q**uintus, **I**ulia, **A**emilia, **I**ulius*: littera prima vocabul**ōrum** est maiuscula.

- ***i**nsula, **f**luvius, **o**ppidum*: littera prima vocabul**ōrum** est minuscula.

PRONŌMEN INTERROGATĪVUM

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
nominatīvus	**quis**	**quae**	**quid**	**quī**	…	…
genitīvus	**cuius**	**cuius**	**cuius**	…	…	…

usus:

- **quis** est Iulius?
- Iulius est vir Romānus. Iulius est vir Aemiliae, et pater Marcī et Quintī et Iuliae. Iulius est pater liberōrum et dominus multōrum servōrum.
- **quis** est Medus?
- Medus est servus Iulii.
- **quae** est Aemilia?

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- Aemilia est femina Romāna. Aemilia est femina Iuliī, et mater Marcī et Quintī et Iuliae. Aemilia est mater liberōrum et domina multārum ancillārum.
- **quae** est Syra?
- Syra est ancilla Aemiliae.
- **quid** est Nīlus? Nilus fluvius est.
- **quid** est Tusculum? Tusculum est oppidum. ubi est Tusculum? in Italiā.
- **quī** sunt Marcus et Quintus? Marcus et Quintus sunt filiī Iuliī et Aemiliae.
- **quī** sunt Marcus et Quintus et Iulia? Marcus, Quintus Iuliaque sunt liberī Iuliī et Aemiliae.
- **cuius** filius est Marcus?
- Marcus filius est Iuliī.
- **cuius** filius est Marcus?
- Marcus filius est Aemiliae.
- **cuius** vocabuli prima littera est *i*?
- *i* est prima littera vocabulī *insula*.